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causes leading up to it, the strength and weakness of its propaganda, are treated by Mr. Brooks with intelligent sympathy. "Every attempt merely to outlaw it, to vilify or browbeat it," he says, "will prove the friendliest service its opponents can render to a cause they fear. There is at the present moment in our midst no more dangerous obtuseness than that which constituted authority has been displaying from San Diego to Massachusetts towns" (pp. 8, 9). It is to be hoped that this volume, with its thoughtful moral appeal, will find a wide constituency.

Social Programmes in the West. Lectures Delivered in the Far East. By Charles Richmond Henderson, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1913. Pp. xxviii+184. \$1.25.

These are the Barrows Lectures which were delivered with much success in the Far East, during the year 1912-13 by Professor Henderson. It is fortunate, indeed, that they have been made available for the American reader, since there is much in Professor Henderson's message to the Orient which is worthy of careful thought in the West. Professor Henderson's purpose in the lectures was not so much to discuss the actual present-day tendencies of Western civilization as to carry to the Orient a description of the policies and programs which might prove most suggestive and helpful in the development of oriental civilization. The policies and programs of our individualists, our rampant commercialists, our revolutionary socialists, and our free lovers he wisely refrains from discussing. Rather he presents the social program of our constructive, scientific social workers. In a series of six lectures, beginning with the discussion of economic conditions and taking up successively the problems of public and private relief of dependents, of the treatment of the vicious and the criminal, of public health and education, of the improvement of the economic and cultural situation of wage-earners, and of general provisions for social progress, Professor Henderson discusses the whole program of scientific social betterment in a most attractive manner. Judged by their purpose, these lectures seem to the reviewer beyond criticism, and the Orient is certainly to be congratulated upon having had presented to it in such a sane and attractive manner the spirit and purpose of the best social movements in Western civilization. Already the effect of these lectures is becoming manifest in India; but, as was implied above, they deserve also a wide reading in this country. The book would seem to be especially adapted to the use of Sunday-school classes, church clubs, women's clubs, and reading-circles which are undertaking studies along social lines.

The Theology of the Church of England. By F. W. Worsley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1913. Pp. viii+259. \$2.25.

An attempt to show that the Church of England preserved the great, central truths of the Christian faith during the stormy and difficult years of a reformation which had for its main object the purging-out of errors and superstitions that had accumulated in the Middle Ages. The author emphasizes that the Anglican church has always been a national institution in communion with the Holy Catholic church which is the mystic body of Christ throughout the world. As such, it is "filled with Catholic tradition," but not (as a Nonconformist minister said) "saturated with Popery." The book gives an exposition of Anglican theology under the following heads: "The Being and Nature of God," "The Bible and the Creeds," "The Church," "The Sacraments, Baptism, Holy Communion, Eschatology," "The Scheme of Salvation." The manual will be useful to students within and without the Church of England.

Das wieder erstehende Babylon. Die bisherigen Ergebnisse der deutschen Ausgrabungen. 2d ed. Von R. Koldewey. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1913. Pp. viii+328. M. 15.

Since March, 1899, with scarcely any interruptions, the German excavators have been bringing Babylon back to the light of day. They have employed from 200 to 251 men daily and are now only about half-way through the great undertaking. They are furnishing those interested in archaeology with a splendid model for their enterprises, viz., the determination to do thorough work and to see it through to the end. From some points of view, the results of this enormous labor are disappointing. The amount of inscribed material is relatively small and the remains of Babylonian culture are likewise few. Several important inscriptions have been found, e.g., a foundation-cylinder of Ashurbanipal, a stele of Shamash-resh-ussur, a Hittite stele, the Nimiti-Bel cylinder, a stele exhibiting emblems of the gods, a foundation cylinder of Nabopolassar, a new-Babylonian duplicate of the great inscription of Darius at Behistun, and several tablets from the time of the first dynasty of Babylon. A large number of clay vessels—bowls, jars, lamps, flasks, etc.—was also gathered. Glass was discovered at a period as far back as 1500 B.C. Gold ornaments were not lacking. Prehistoric household utensils have also survived. Historically the excavations show that Babylon was in existence before 4000 B.C. and they present the evidence of inscriptions to the presence there of the rulers of the first Babylonian dynasty and Marduk-nadin-shum (ca. 850 B.C.), Sargon, Esarhaddon, Ashurbanipal, Nabopolassar,